S7355-1A

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

May 1992 Published June 1992

South Dakota's youth begin the job search

School is out and many South Dakota youth are enjoying the lazy, hazy days of summer. Others, however, have been busy hunting for a temporary summer job to earn extra spending money, a down payment for a car, or money for an education. Still others have begun to search for their first permanent job after graduation.

South Dakota youth should have an easier time finding jobs than in the past, since there are fewer of them competing for jobs available. From 1980 to 1990, the percentage of South Dakota youths in the labor force (in the age category of 16 to 24 year olds) decreased from 73.4 to 69.0 percent. A comparison of state and national statistics reveals that the participation rate of youth in South Dakota's labor force has decreased faster than the drop in the national participation rate; however, this state still has a higher percentage of youth participating in its labor force than nationally.

Coinciding with the decline in the percentage of youth in the labor force at both the state and the national level is the fact that the youth population has also fallen since 1980. In South Dakota, the population of 16 to 24 year olds decreased by 26 percent from 1980 to 1990; nationally this same age group decreased by 15 percent. This drop in youth population has not resulted in a higher youth participation rate, however, because factors besides same age worker competition are at play.

Nationally, young workers are competing, for available jobs against both workers in their own age group and workers in other age groups. Youth have a tough time finding work in a tight job market, especially if they are seeking permanent full-time employment. Because they think that jobs are not available, they tend to become discouraged and either drop out of the labor force or never enter the labor force at all. The net result, nationally, of discouraged young workers dropping out of the labor force is a lowered participation rate.

But South Dakota does not seem to be following the national trend. South Dakota's decreased participation rate for youth seems to be the result of two different factors or changes.

First, the number of students enrolled in school has increased. In 1980, 72 percent of all persons age 16 to 19 years of age were enrolled in school. In 1990, 81 percent of that same age group was attending school. As more youth choose to further their education by remaining in secondary schools or entering post-secondary institutions, the number of young people participating in the labor force will tend to decrease.

Second, young prospective labor force entrants are being more selective about the employment opportunities they accept. According to Job Service office managers across the state, many youth (especially those over 16 years of age) look for employment that will last for an extended period and/or will provide them with on-the-job experience in an occupation they are interested in pursuing in the future as a permanent job.

In addition to the impact of the youth labor force participation rate, other factors determine whether or not a young job-seeker will find temporary or permanent work. The overall supply of jobs and types of jobs available dictate whether or not a job is in the future for a young worker.

According to reports from local Job Service offices, South Dakota youth, for the most part,

should be able to find temporary employment this summer. The easiest places in the state for them to locate jobs will be the larger cities, cities that are growing, and tourism areas across the state. Young people in the more rural areas of the state will generally have a harder time finding employment this summer, but jobs are available.

Temporary jobs are normally found in industries which have seasonal jobs available. The trade and services industries in the state provide many youth with summer time jobs because of their direct link to tourism. Tourism-related businesses include restaurants, hotels/motels, casinos, trailer parks, race tracks, amusement and public parks. The construction industry also sees an employment increase during the summer months in South Dakota and is therefore, also a viable employer.

In addition, the services and trade industries also offer youngsters employment opportunities that are not related to seasonal trends. Some jobs can be found in convenience stores, grocery stores, department stores, telemarketing companies, child care centers, housekeeping services, yard work services, companion services, and newspaper delivery services. Still other South Dakota youth will find employment in the state's farming industry. Many government agencies also hire young workers for summer employment.

Youth who are looking for permanent full-time jobs will have a more difficult task, even those with post-secondary training will have to work harder to find employment. A non-scientific poll of career placement directors at South Dakota's post-secondary institutions indicates that recent graduates are facing a tougher job market than past graduates, but these youth are finding employment.

This year's graduates are doing more networking (contacting employers whom they know are hiring because friends and family members provide them with leads) than previous graduates had to do to find employment. Jobs are available to those students who are willing to make the effort, and in some cases relocate to different areas. Students who were willing to locate to the state's larger cities have had more success than those who wished to remain in the more rural areas.

The career placement directors also indicated that students who have degrees in the services industry, especially health services, are having less difficulty finding employment than those students with business and teaching degrees. Students who had internships or worked part-time during their post-secondary career have also found employment more readily than those who did not partake in an internship program or did not hold a part-time job during their college career.

In addition, the directors said that because of increasing urbanization within the state, growth in industries needing workers with technical training, and greater overall demand for trained workers the number of graduates that choose to remain in the state has increased.

To help in this process of matching young jobseekers with available jobs, the South Dakota Department of Labor has programs to make the process happen more easily. Whether youngsters are looking for a temporary summer time job or a permanent full-time position they will find the help they need from the nearest Job Service of South Dakota office.

In addition, each year the Department of Labor initiates the Summer Youth Program. This program places economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth between the ages of 14 and 21 in summer jobs. Initial funding this year provided for approximately 1,200 openings. Recently, additional funds have been granted to provide more summer jobs openings for youth.

The program, which is funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act, offers jobs paying at least $4.25 an hour. Participants may work up to 40 hours a week but cannot exceed a total of 270 hours for the program, which runs from May 26, 1992 through September 4, 1992. Youth are employed by public, non-profit and private sector employers.

Employers who hire youth through this program also receive incentives. Some employers may qualify for up to a 50 percent reimbursement for wages and training of qualified young employees. In some cases, federal tax credits may be available for up to 40 percent of wages paid to 16 and 17 year olds.

Highlights of South Dakota's labor market in May

Labor Force Data

The seasonally adjusted South Dakota labor force in May 1992 was 359,400, with 345,900 employed and 13,500 unemployed. The unemployment rate rose to 3.8 percent, an increase from the April rate of 3.2 percent.

In May, additional numbers of labor force entrants or re-entrants caused the unemployment rate to jump upward.

The rate at which South Dakotans enter the labor force and the length of time that it takes them to find jobs has a substantial impact on the unemployment rate.

Many of these entrants to the labor force are graduates or students who were seeking either permanent or part-time employment at the end of the school year. Many students are classified as "Not in the Labor Force" and are not counted in the labor force until they start to seek employment.

Nonfarm Employment Changes

This information in not seasonally adjusted

Highly seasonal establishments helped boost the May nonfarm wage and salaried employment level to 305,200, with the addition of 5,000 jobs.

Four industry groups tied for first place in job growth with the addition of 1,000 jobs each. They were construction, retail trade, services, and government. A review of percent change over the month revealed that the construction industry led the way at 9.1 percent.

An analysis of the construction industry statewide shows that six-hundred of the 1,000 job increase occurred in Sioux Falls and Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). This May, these two MSAs comprised approximately 54.2 percent of the total statewide construction industry employment. Statewide, two divisions of this industry (highway and street and special trade contractors) had a slightly lower than expected seasonal increase, while the building division enjoyed normal seasonal growth.

The retail trade and services industries continued to experience seasonal employment increases in May as the tourism season gained momentum. This was especially evident in eating and drinking establishments and hotels/amusement businesses, as these divisions noted substantial job increases.

Local government had the largest job increase in government, with the addition of 500 jobs from April to May. This job growth can be attributed to the hiring of additional summer help for highway and street construction and amusement and recreation services. Two sectors within state government noted over-the-month job increases. The Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, which is impacted by the tourism season, hired additional employees in May. These workers were hired for park cleanup, maintenance, and fee collections. The Department of Transportation also added additional personnel as they began construction and maintenance work on South Dakota highways.

Compared to a year ago. . .

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota increased 6,200 jobs (or 2.1 percent). Nationally, job growth from May 1991 was only 0.2 percent.

The manufacturing industry led all industry groups with the addition of 2,300 jobs from over the year. The industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment division has enjoyed consistent month-to-month job growth over the past year.

Government employment increased by 1,500 jobs over the year. The federal government noted job increases throughout its departments with the exception of national security, which had a slight employment decline due to down-sizing of the military.

Not surprisingly the services industry has continued to boost employment over the year. Leading this industry in employment growth were the divisions of hotels, motels and amusements, and medical and health services.

Labor Force

	May 1992[1]				May 1991			
	Seasonally Adjusted							
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	127,160,000	117,656,000	9,504,000	7.5	125,259,000	116,730,000	8,529,000	6.8
South Dakota	359,400	345,900	13,500	3.8	360,700	348,100	12,600	3.5
	Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Sioux Falls MSA	77,623	75,166	2,457	3.2	77,235	75,441	1,794	2.3
Rapid City MSA	40,969	39,489	1,480	3.6	40,939	39,531	1,408	3.4
Aurora	1,421	1,403	18	1.3	1,417	1,407	10	.7
Beadle	8,485	8,145	340	4.0	8,636	8,330	306	3.5
Bennett	1,516	1,467	49	3.2	1,519	1,488	31	2.0
Bon Homme	3,539	3,486	53	1.5	3,634	3,510	124	3.4
Brookings	15,685	14,681	1,004	6.4	15,174	14,523	651	4.3
Brown	19,897	18,787	1,110	5.6	20,058	19,097	961	4.8
Brule	2,639	2,552	87	3.3	2,641	2,604	37	1.4
Buffalo	436	400	36	8.3	423	398	25	5.9
Butte	3,388	3,290	98	2.9	3,501	3,358	143	4.1
Campbell	1,015	1,004	11	1.1	1,077	1,042	35	3.2
Charles Mix	3,928	3,841	87	2.2	3,768	3,667	101	2.7
Clark	1,745	1,678	67	3.8	1,873	1,794	79	4.2
Clay	7,291	7,039	252	3.5	7,197	6,899	298	4.1
Codington	12,508	11,969	539	4.3	12,528	11,937	591	4.7
Corson	1,412	1,238	174	12.3	1,399	1,258	141	10.1
Custer	3,833	3,695	138	3.6	3,897	3,775	122	3.1
Davison	8,925	8,673	252	2.8	9,092	8,869	223	2.5
Day	3,106	3,008	98	3.2	3,284	3,108	176	5.4
Deuel	2,159	2,099	60	2.8	2,180	2,147	33	1.5
Dewey	2,030	1,903	127	6.3	2,030	1,904	126	6.2
Douglas	1,537	1,522	15	1.0	1,608	1,587	21	1.3
Edmunds	1,936	1,860	76	3.9	1,956	1,921	35	1.8
Fall River	3,090	2,970	120	3.9	3,148	3,022	126	4.0
Faulk	1,127	1,114	13	1.2	1,135	1,120	15	1.3
Grant	4,049	3,867	182	4.5	4,149	3,967	182	4.4
Gregory	2,387	2,338	49	2.1	2,347	2,320	27	1.2
Haakon	1,089	1,060	29	2.7	1,137	1,112	25	2.2
Hamlin	2,578	2,474	104	4.0	2,451	2,385	66	2.7
Hand	1,879	1,814	65	3.5	1,898	1,861	37	1.9
Hanson	1,452	1,381	71	4.9	1,438	1,401	37	2.6
Harding	693	668	25	3.6	743	733	10	1.3
Hughes	8,435	8,312	123	1.5	8,350	8,129	221	2.6

Labor Force

	May 1992[1]				May 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hutchinson	4,382	4,260	122	2.8	4,260	4,117	143	3.4
Hyde	784	771	13	1.7	835	804	31	3.7
Jackson	1,774	1,745	29	1.6	1,755	1,699	56	3.2
Jerauld	1,098	1,083	15	1.4	1,167	1,150	17	1.5
Jones	620	605	15	2.4	660	641	19	2.9
Kingsbury	2,704	2,591	113	4.2	2,679	2,603	76	2.8
Lake	5,262	4,906	356	6.8	5,251	4,970	281	5.4
Lawrence	12,651	12,144	507	4.0	13,207	12,519	688	5.2
Lincoln	7,330	7,134	196	2.7	7,383	7,183	200	2.7
Lyman	1,373	1,319	54	3.9	1,439	1,377	62	4.3
McCook	2,853	2,730	123	4.3	2,885	2,846	39	1.4
McPherson	1,432	1,410	22	1.5	1,469	1,450	19	1.3
Marshall	2,248	2,215	33	1.5	2,226	2,201	25	1.1
Meade	10,442	10,106	336	3.2	10,741	10,338	403	3.8
Mellette	828	806	22	2.7	843	814	29	3.4
Miner	1,412	1,261	151	10.7	1,425	1,410	15	1.1
Minnehaha	77,623	75,166	2,457	3.2	77,235	75,441	1,794	2.3
Moody	3,525	3,418	107	3.0	3,409	3,335	74	2.2
Pennington	40,969	39,489	1,480	3.6	40,939	39,531	1,408	3.4
Perkins	2,175	2,135	40	1.8	2,241	2,208	33	1.5
Potter	1,369	1,338	31	2.3	1,401	1,356	45	3.2
Roberts	4,366	4,168	198	4.5	4,543	4,392	151	3.3
Sanborn	1,026	993	33	3.2	1,048	1,031	17	1.6
Shannon	2,484	2,310	174	7.0	2,361	2,165	196	8.3
Spink	3,363	3,296	67	2.0	3,475	3,432	43	1.2
Stanley	1,471	1,449	22	1.5	1,454	1,423	31	2.1
Sully	748	724	24	3.2	765	751	14	1.8
Todd	2,598	2,425	173	6.7	2,592	2,431	161	6.2
Tripp	3,167	3,083	84	2.7	3,276	3,187	89	2.7
Turner	3,587	3,538	49	1.4	3,968	3,906	62	1.6
Union	7,499	7,334	165	2.2	6,804	6,490	314	4.6
Walworth	2,769	2,720	49	1.8	2,945	2,765	180	6.1
Yankton	10,671	10,397	274	2.6	10,848	10,484	364	3.4
Ziebach	1,288	1,252	36	2.8	1,215	1,174	41	3.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	363,100	350,100	13,000	3.6	364,400	352,300	12,100	3.3

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.
[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

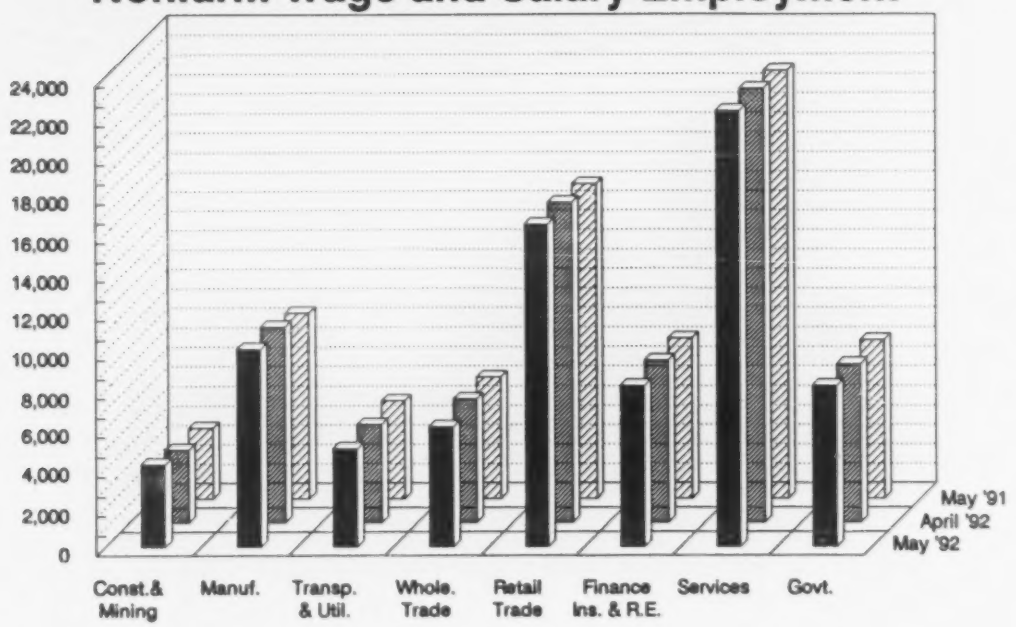
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**305,200**	**300,200**	**299,000**	**1.7**	**2.1**
GOODS PRODUCING	51,800	50,000	49,500	3.6	4.6
Mining	2,800	2,700	2,600	3.7	7.7
Construction	12,000	11,000	12,200	9.1	-1.6
Manufacturing	37,000	36,300	34,700	1.9	6.6
Durable Goods	21,800	21,200	20,000	2.8	9.0
Nondurable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,700	.7	3.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,900	7,600	.0	3.9
Printing & Publishing	3,400	3,300	3,200	3.0	6.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	253,400	250,200	249,500	1.3	1.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,800	13,700	13,700	.7	.7
Transportation	8,600	8,500	8,300	1.2	3.6
Communication	2,800	2,900	3,000	-3.4	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,300	2,300	4.3	4.3
Wholesale Trade	19,400	19,300	19,200	.5	1.0
Durable Goods	8,700	8,600	8,700	1.2	.0
Nondurable Goods	10,700	10,700	10,500	.0	1.9
Retail Trade	60,800	59,800	60,000	1.7	1.3
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,800	21,400	21,800	1.9	.0
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,000	11,000	11,100	.0	-.9
Food Stores	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,700	16,700	16,500	.0	1.2
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,700	.0	.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,400	.0	-4.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Services	75,900	74,900	74,800	1.3	1.5
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	10,900	10,100	10,600	7.9	2.8
Personal and Business	7,800	7,900	8,700	-1.3	-10.3
Medical and Health Services	29,100	29,100	28,300	.0	2.8
Hospitals	13,600	13,500	13,000	.7	4.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,500	15,500	15,300	.0	1.3
Educational Services	5,200	5,400	5,000	-3.7	4.0
Social Services	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,100	9,000	.0	1.1
Government	66,800	65,800	65,300	1.5	2.3
Federal	11,600	11,500	11,200	.9	3.6
State	18,000	17,600	17,400	2.3	3.4
State Education	8,700	8,700	8,600	.0	1.2
Local	37,200	36,700	36,700	1.4	1.4
Local Education	21,300	21,400	21,100	-.5	.9

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1]Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

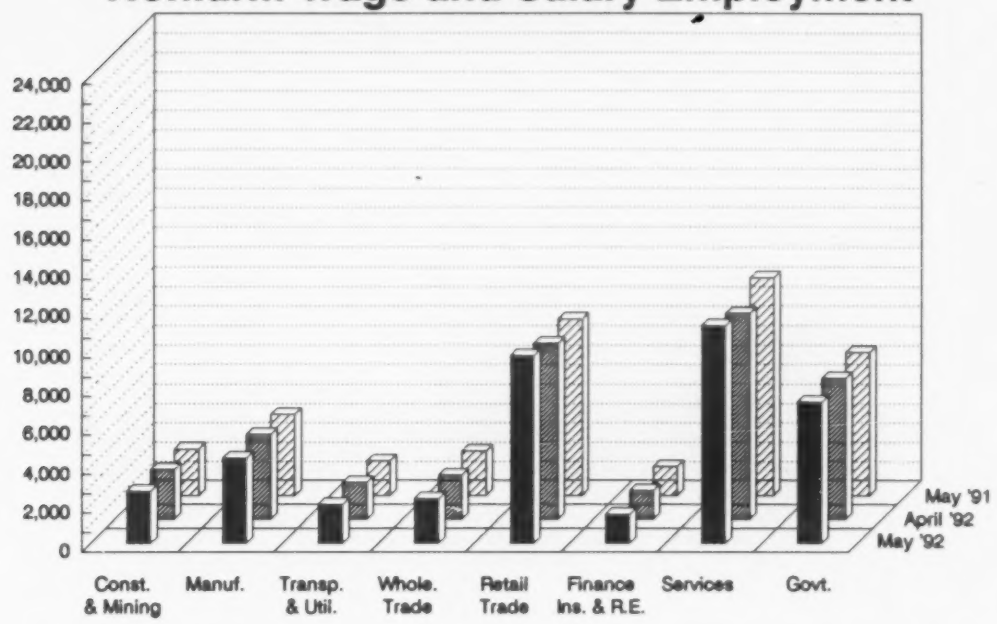


	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**80,600**	**80,000**	**78,600**	**.8**	**2.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	14,300	13,700	13,100	4.4	9.2
*Construction & Mining	4,200	3,700	3,600	13.5	16.7
Manufacturing	10,100	10,000	9,500	1.0	6.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	66,300	66,300	65,500	.0	1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,000	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,300	6,200	-3.2	-1.6
Retail Trade	16,500	16,400	16,100	.6	2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,200	8,300	8,200	-1.2	.0
Services	22,300	22,200	21,900	.5	1.8
Government	8,200	8,100	8,100	1.2	1.2

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**41,100**	**39,700**	**39,900**	**3.5**	**3.0**
GOODS PRODUCING	7,100	7,000	6,600	1.4	7.6
*Construction & Mining	2,700	2,600	2,400	3.8	12.5
Manufacturing	4,400	4,400	4,200	.0	4.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	34,000	32,700	33,300	4.0	2.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,000	1,900	1,800	5.3	11.1
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Retail Trade	9,700	9,100	9,100	6.6	6.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,500	1,500	1,500	.0	.0
Services	11,200	10,600	11,200	5.7	.0
Government	7,300	7,300	7,400	.0	-1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	197,500	194,100	194,200	33.0	32.4	32.5
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,200	44.4	43.9	42.4
Construction	9,800	8,800	9,500	42.1	40.2	38.2
Manufacturing	26,800	26,400	25,600	41.9	40.8	40.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,600	11,500	11,300	37.4	38.0	38.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	70,500	69,600	69,300	29.7	28.9	30.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,500	12,500	12,500	36.9	36.9	34.4
Services	64,000	63,000	63,800	29.5	29.2	29.5
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,200	7,100	6,700	42.5	41.0	40.6
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,300	3,300	3,200	41.0	41.5	40.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$274.23	$271.51	$264.23	$8.31	$8.38	$8.13
Mining	563.88	571.58	527.03	12.70	13.02	12.43
Construction	431.10	419.69	383.91	10.24	10.44	10.05
Manufacturing	361.18	359.45	353.03	8.62	8.81	8.76
Transportation & Public Utilities	426.73	435.86	429.39	11.41	11.47	11.27
Wholesale & Retail Trade	211.17	206.06	203.78	7.11	7.13	6.77
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	342.80	343.54	297.22	9.29	9.31	8.64
Services	231.87	230.68	231.87	7.86	7.90	7.86
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$366.35	$372.69	$363.37	$8.62	$9.09	$8.95
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$389.91	$384.71	$373.30	$9.51	$9.27	$9.24

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- South Dakota has a higher percentage of youth participating in its labor force than the nation.

- Despite a tight job market, South Dakota graduates are finding employment in their field of study.

- According to Job Service offices youth in large cities, cities that are growing, and tourism areas across the state will have an easier time finding employment than youth who live in rural areas.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991
Total	1,902	2,835	1,604
Male	1,012	1,655	901
Female	890	1,180	703
White	1,697	2,557	1,438
Nonwhite	205	278	166
Under 45	1,299	1,945	1,132
Over 45	603	890	472
By Industry[2]			
Mining	15	26	25
Construction	204	493	220
Manufacturing	532	604	429
Transportation & Public Utilities	87	129	90
Trade	466	618	393
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	58	72	48
Services	472	787	326
Government	68	106	73
By Occupation[2]			
Professional & Managerial	279	376	238
Clerical and Sales	341	466	318
Services	297	351	265
Processing	165	107	44
Machine Trade	102	166	116
Benchwork	262	462	170
Structural Work	282	575	314
Other	174	332	139
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	377	629	234
3-4 Weeks	262	297	231
5-14 Weeks	672	1,081	663
15 Weeks & Over	591	828	476

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,400	1,828	1,386	-23.4	1.0
B. Weeks Compensated	7,959	13,127	9,030	-39.4	-11.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$755,828	$1,257,295	$820,523	-39.9	-7.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$47,363,233	$46,912,567	$46,695,139	1.0	1.4
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	5,669	6,845	6,834	-17.2	-17.0
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,445	3,964	5,384	12.1	-17.4
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,042	10,492	11,807	5.2	-6.5

The Employer's View

Dear Kid:

Today you came to me for a job. From the look of your shoulders as you walked out, I suspect you've been turned down before, and maybe you believe by now that kids your age can't find jobs.

But I hired a teenager today. You saw him. What was so special about him? Not experience; neither of you had any. Attitude, son, A-T-T-I-T-U-D-E. He did his best to impress me. That is where he edged you out.

He wasn't dressed like Easter Sunday, but then that wasn't necessary. His clothes were clean, and he had gotten a hair cut. He filled out the application form neatly and completely. He did not ask to borrow a pen. He carried his Social Security card and did not ask, "What's a reference?"

He didn't have two friends waiting for him by the soda machine. He didn't start to chew gum or smoke while interviewing. He didn't keep looking at his watch, giving me the impression that he had something more important to do.

He took the time to find out how we operate here, I think he'll keep his eyes open and work for me like he has worked for himself.

He was willing to start at the point where I could afford to pay. Someday, perhaps, he'll have more authority and better pay.

Maybe jobs aren't as plentiful right now, but there are jobs. You may not believe it, but all around you employers are looking for young men and women smart enough to go after a job in the old-fashioned way.

If you have even the slightest idea what I'm trying to say, let it show the next time you ask for a job. You will be head and shoulders above the rest.

For both our sakes, get eager, will you!

The Boss

Source: Excerpt from *"The Boss Gives Worthy Advice"*; William Raspberry, Arizona Republic; April 1978

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Labor Market Information Center
South Dakota Department of Labor
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57402-4730
(605) 622-2314

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit No. G-12

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use $300

Forwarding and address correction requested.

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

☐ If you want to be removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this cover to the address above.

☐ If your address has changed, please make corrections and return this cover to the address above.

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	139.7	139.5	135.6	0.1	3.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.8	108.1	106.4	0.6	2.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$158,818	$158,541	$154,708	0.2	2.7
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,230	1,108	983	11.0	25.1
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.50	6.50	8.50	0.0	-23.5

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

■ Young labor force entrants are being more selective about employment they accept.

■ The Department of Labor initiates the Summer Youth Program for economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth.

■ The trade and service industries in the state provide youth with many temporary summer jobs.